

L 29974-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pz-6/Px-4/Pu-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5005291 IJP(c) JD/GG/AT S/0181/65/007/002/0502/0505

AUTHOR: Vavilov, V. S.; Vintovkin, S. I.; Lyutovich, A. S.; Plotnikov, A. F.; 57
Sokolova, A. A. 19 55 B

TITLE: Radiation structure defects in very pure monocrystals of silicon 16 ~1

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 502-505

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, photoconductivity, defect, radiation effect, electron bombardment

ABSTRACT: The photoconductivity spectrum of very pure monocrystals of p-type silicon was investigated prior to and after irradiation with 1-Mev electrons. The samples were prepared by crucible-free zone melting of very pure silicon. The resistivity of the samples was 20 ohm·cm, the lifetime of the minority carriers 100—1000 msec, and the hole mobility 200—350 cm²/v·sec. The crystals had ~ 5·10¹¹ donors/cm³ and 5·10¹² acceptors/cm³. The 12 x 2.5 x 0.4 mm samples were irradiated at room temperature and at the temperature of liquid nitrogen with a flux of 5·10¹⁵ electrons/cm². The photoconductivity of samples with a resistivity of 1030 ohm·cm containing ~3·10¹⁶ atoms of oxygen per cm³ was also investigated. The experiments showed that the main impurity present in the crystal samples was

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005291

boron, the concentration of which was $5-10 \cdot 10^{12}$ atoms/cm³. Electron bombardment at 80K resulted in the appearance of a continuous distribution of allowed states in the forbidden gap probably associated with point radiation defects. After heating of the samples to room temperature, only one discrete level, the $E_v + 0.45$ ev level, was found in the forbidden gap when the concentration of oxygen atoms was small; however, three levels ($E_c - 0.16$, $E_v + 0.30$, and $E_v + 0.45$ ev) were found in samples with a large concentration of oxygen atoms. The density of other electrically active impurities was lower by 1.5-2 orders of magnitude. Electron irradiation at room temperature did not change the resistivity of the samples. Bombardment at 80K increased the resistivity of samples quite sharply, although it then leveled off to a constant value. Resistivity decreased and returned practically to its initial value after irradiation was ceased. Considerable fluctuation of photoconductivity (noise) was observed in extremely pure crystals irradiated at 80K. Bombardment of the not very pure samples gradually decreased the lifetime of charge carriers; however, room-temperature irradiation of very pure crystals with fluxes up to $5 \cdot 10^{16}$ electrons/cm² hardly affected the lifetimes. Bombardment of very pure crystals at 80K decreased the lifetimes by 3-4 orders of magnitude. Initial lifetimes were restored almost completely after irradiation was stopped.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[CS]

Card 2/3

L 29974-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005291

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut imeni Lebedev AN SSSR, Moscow (Physics Institute, AN SSSR); Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR, Tashkent (Physicotechnical Institute, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3196

Card 3/3

L 01051-67 FWT(1)/FWT(m)/FWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AP6030957

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/009/2598/2604

90
83
B

AUTHOR: Vavilov, V. S.; Plotnikov, A. F.; Sokolova, A. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Oscillating photoconductivity of cadmium telluride and its connection with exciton absorption

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 9, 1966, 2598-2604

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, cadmium telluride, exciton, exciton absorption, absorption spectrum, absorption coefficient, heat of dissociation, impurity center

ABSTRACT: The spectra of photoconductivity, optical absorption, and reflection of CdTe crystals near the basic absorption band have been obtained at 80 and 15K. A thin structure of photoconductivity spectra is detected. It is established that the dependence of the absorption coefficient on photon energy is nonmonotonic. The peak reflection in the photon energy region close to 1.58 ev is noted at 80K. The absorption and reflection observed are interpreted to be of the exciton type. The structure of photoconductivity spectra is related to the development of excitons and

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I. 01051.67
ACC NR: AP6030957

7

their heat of dissociation with the participation of impurity centers. The authors thank B. M. Vul, L. V. Keldysh, N. A. Penin, and E. L. Nolle for their valuable remarks and criticism of the work, S. A. Medvedev and S. N. Maksimovskiy for furnishing the samples, and N. N. Borzunov for his considerable assistance in preparing them for the experiments. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 14Jan66 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 014 /

awm

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036995 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0101/66/006/011/3390/3391

AUTHOR: Vavilov, V. S.; Plotnikov, A. F.; Selczneva, M. A. Sokolova,
A. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow
(Fizicheskiy Institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Dependence of charge carrier mobility on temperature in GaAs
crystals irradiated with fast electrons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3390-3391

TOPIC TAGS: carrier scattering, current carrier, irradiation, ionizing
irradiation, irradiation effect

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the effect of radiation defects
in the crystal structure of GaAs on the scattering character of the
charge carriers at different temperatures. Four pure specimens, in
which the mobility of charge carriers at temperatures from 100 to 300K
was due mainly to the scattering on optical lattice vibrations, were
irradiated with a gradually increasing flux of electrons with an energy
of about 1 Mev at room temperature. In pure GaAs crystals at tempera-
tures higher than 300K, the mobility is due primarily to the scattering
on polar optical lattice vibrations. At temperatures lower than 100K,
scattering on ionized impurities prevails. In the temperature range from 100 to

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ACC NR: AP6036995

300K, both types of scattering take place, although with an increase in impurity concentration the scattering on ionized impurities becomes more substantial. In irradiated crystals the mobility was due to scattering of charge carriers on simple point defects. The calculated number of displaced atoms due to irradiation coincided with the number of scattering centers determined experimentally. This proves that structure defects affecting the scattering character in GaAs crystals irradiated with electrons are really Frenkel defects. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May66/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD/PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, A. A.

"The Electrical Activity of the Cortex and the Subcortical Formations in a Rabbit With a Dominant Focus in the Cortex of the Large Hemisphere." Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, 28 Dec 54. (VM, 14 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

SOKOLOVA, A.A.
USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

v-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18560

Author : A.A. Sokolova and Khon Sek Bu

Inst : -
Title : An Electrophysiological Study of the Dominant Focus in
the Cerebral Cortex of a Rabbit Produced by the Action of
a Continuous Current.

Orig Pub : Zh. vyssh. nerv. deyat-sti, 1957, 7, № 1, 135-145

Abstract : When a spot in the cortex of a rabbit, which corresponded
to the contralateral anterior paw, was anodized by means
of an electrode inserted through the cranium, the appear-
ance of rapid potentials of 40 to 44 oscillations per se-
cond and 50 to 100 v was observed at the site of polar-
ization. These potentials spread to the adjacent portions
of the homolateral hemisphere and to the sensorimotor area
of the contralateral hemisphere. In the presence of catho-
dal activity in the majority of cases slow, high-amplitude

Card 1/3

SOKOLOVA, L. A.

Use of afferent stimulation for identifying the focus of a pathological process in diseases of the cerebral ending of the motor analyzer.
Vestn. neirokhir. 21 no.3:21-27 May-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)

Liauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordin Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut
neurokhirurgii imeni skad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR.

(BRAIN, dis.

diag., use of afferent stimulation in diag. failure of
plain EEG to diagnose obscure lesions)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various dis.

brain dis., use of afferent stimulation for diag. of
obscure lesions)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1373. ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE OPTICAL AND MOTOR REGIONS OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX IN RABBITS DURING REINFORCEMENT OF THE DOMINANT SITE IN THE MOTOR REGION BY LIGHT STIMULATIONS (Russian text) - Sokolova A. A. Inst. of Brain and Burdenko Inst. of Neurosurg., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow - ZH. VYSSH. NERV. DEYAT. 1958, 8, 4 (593-601) Graphs 3 Illus. 4

An investigation was made into the electrical activity of the optical and motor regions of rabbit's cerebral hemispheres when a dominant site in the motor region (produced by the action of direct current of small intensity) was reinforced by light stimulations. A more or less pronounced similarity of the background activity could be observed in the EEG of the cortical ends of the optical and motor analysors when a motor reaction appeared in response to a light stimulation. In response to an intermittent light stimulation, a recruitment of the rhythm of light flickerings could be observed in the electrogram of the motor region, similar to that usually observed in the optical region. There was some similarity between the EEGs obtained in the presence of reflex reactions caused by a dominant site in the cerebral hemispheres and those observed by other investigators during the phase

of generalization of the conditioned reflex. The data so obtained corroborate the conception regarding the mechanism of closing a temporary connection as synthesis of the activity of 2 analysors, and of the role of the dominant in the synthesis.

SOKOLOVA, A.A.

Electrical activity of the cortex and subcortical formations of the brain of the rabbit in the presence of a dominant focus in the cerebral cortex. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 9 no.5:759-767 S-0 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut mozga i Institut neyrokhirurgii im. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol.)

SOKOLOVA, A.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Influence of afferent stimulation on the focus of pathological activity after the removal of an extracerebral tumor. Vop.neuro-khir. 23 no.6:22-27 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(ARACHNOID neoplasms)
(MENINGIOMA surgery)

SOKOLOVA, A. A., kand.med.nauk

Dynamics of focal and general cerebral changes in the EEG
following the removal of intracerebral tumors of the cerebrum.
Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 3:333-348 '59. (MIRA 16:6)
(BRAIN--TUMORS) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

KALININ, P.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.A.

Study of the electrical activity of the reticular formation of the mesencephalon in the rabbit during extinction of the "activation reaction" in response to indifferent stimuli. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.5:535-541 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. From the N.N.Burdenko Institute of Neurosurgery, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, and the Institute of Higher Nervous Activity, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(BRAIN) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

MARDERSHTEYN, I.G.; SALAKHUTDINOV, Kh.K., doktor med. nauk, prof.,
red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; AGZAMOV, K.A., tekhn. red.

[Reflection of the theories of brain physiology in literature]
Otrazhenie v khudozhestvennoi literaturе ucheniiia o fizologii
golovnogo mozga; nauchno-populiarnyi ocherk. Pod red. Kh.K.
Salakhutdinova. Tashkent, Medgiz UzSSR, 1962. 129 p.

(MIRA 15:9)

(PSYCHOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

KALININ, P.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.A.

Electrical activity of the reticular formation of the midbrain
of a rabbit during the formation of a dominant focus in the
cerebral cortex. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.6:1112-1119 N.D
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Burdenko Institute of Neurosurgery, U.S.S.R. Academy of
Medical Sciences, and Institute of the Higher Nervous Activity
and Neurophysiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(BRAIN)

SUKOLOVA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; FALLER, T.O., kand.med.nauk

Overcoming the difficulties in using EEG for the diagnosis of
intracerebral tumors. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 4:103-116 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)
(BRAIN-TUMORS) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

SOKOLOVA, A.A.; FALLER, T.O.; DODKHOYEV, S.D.

Dynamics of cerebral edema under the effect of dehydrating substances according to EEG data. Vop. neirokhir. 28 no.1: 22-27 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neurokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KONOVALOV, A.N.; SOKOLOVA, A.A.; FALLER, T.O.

Characteristics of electroencephalography in hemorrhages from
arteriovenous aneurysms. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. vol. 64 no.5:654-
660 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Znameni in-
stitut neirokhirurgii im. N.N.Burdenko (direktor - prof.B.G.Yegorov)
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SOKOLOVA, A.A.

Focal potentials in response to cutaneous electrical stimulation
in human electroencephalogram with a focus of pathological electric
activity. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 15 no.5:878-886 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

L. Laboratoriya elektrofisiologii Instituta nevrokhirurgii im. N.N.
Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.

БИБИЧЕВ, А.Н.; ДЖАДА, А.А.; ФАЛИК, Т.

Changes in the EEG in arterial aneurysms of the brain. Zhur. nevr. i psich., 65 no.4:514-523 '65. (МНД 18:5)

1. Institut nevrokhirurgii im. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001652110009-6"

SOKOLOVA, A.A.

PL 41/49T3

USSR/Chemistry - Nopinene
Chemistry - Turpentines, Nopinene
of

Apr 49

"Beta-Pinenes of Sulfate and Oleoresin Turpentines," B. D. Bogomolov, A. A. Sokolova, Archangel Inst of Forest Tech imeni V. V. Kuybyshev, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 4

Establishes that beta-pinenes of sulfate turpentine is levorotatory and is identical with beta-pinene of oleoresin turpentine. Mistaken assertion of Aschan, Hulse and Dedichen on the

41/49T3

USSR/Chemistry - Nopinene (Contd.)

Apr 49

presence of d-beta-pinene in sulfate turpentine resulted from use of careless rectification. Submitted by Acad A. N. Neimayev, 29 Jan 49.

41/49T3

41/49T3

SOKOLOVA, A. A.

(3)

Improvement of methods of collecting sulfate turpentine
and Sulfan. B. D. Bogomolov and A. A. Sokolova (Wood
Tech. Inst., Archangell). Bumash. Prepr. No. 6, 16-19
(1950); Chem. Zentr. 1951, II, 468; cf. C.A. 45, 29106.
Various condensation units for the recovery of sulfate tur-
pentine and Sulfan (mixt. of readily volatile org. S compds.)
of disagreeable odor) from the waste products of sulfate
pulp production are described. About 8-10 kg. turpentine
can be recovered from 1 ton of cellulose. M. G. M.

1. SOKOLOVA, A. A.: BOGOMOLOV, B. D.
2. USSR (600)
4. Lignin
7. Alkaline sulphate lignin. Bum.prom. 27 no. 9 1952

- 9, Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953.
Unclassified.

GOCHIK, L. N., SAKHAROV, A. A.

Sulfur Organic Compounds

Production and properties of sulfane. Fizm. prom. 18, No. 4, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UCL.

SOKOLOVA, B. D. A.A.

The use of sulfate soap for soap manufacture. A. A. Sokolova, B. D. Bogomolov, and V. A. Leusheva. *Biulleten*, 1959, No. 2, 16-19(1959).—Russian com. yields of raw sulfate soap (I) varied from 50 to 80 kg./ton of pulp. Production directions issued for mills which do not have fractionation equipment recommend: taking up the I in H₂O, filtering, adding NaCl or Na₂SO₄ to salt out the soap, and treating with H₂SO₄ to form refined tall oil (II), which is washed, dried, and used in soap manufacture. The black liquor from the I settling tanks is treated with the NaCl soln. from the salting-out step, and the mixt. is treated with the NaHSO₄-Na₂SO₄-lignin soln. from the purified soap decompn. step to give a lignin ppt., which is sepd. and washed. The sepn. of lignin from 1 l. of soln. required 206 g. NaHSO₄. For a plant producing 300 tons per day of kraft pulp, and with a yield of 60 kg. I per ton of pulp, the NaHSO₄ formed during the decompn. of the soap is 3.5 tons per day, which is sufficient to give 2 tons of lignin per day. The yield of II from salt-treated I was 15% higher than the yield of II from crude I, and 10-15% less H₂SO₄ was used in the conversion of the soap to tall oil. Soap prepd. from 60% animal fats and 40% tall oil was found to have excellent detergent, emulsification, and foam stability properties, and would be suitable for domestic use.

John Lake Keays

CIT

SOKOLOVA, A.A.; BARANOVA, N.A.; MAZAR'YEVA, Ye.V.

Obtaining vanillin from alkali sulfate lignin. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.3:6-7 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Arkhangel'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy statsionar AN SSSR.
(Lignin) (Vanillin)

AUTHORS:

Sokolova, A. A., Rogozelov, B. D.,
Krupkina, F. A., Brodskiy, G. S., Afanas'yeva, N. V.

SOV/156 58-3-40/52

TITLE:

Alkaline Lignin as Initial Substance for the Production of
Plastics (Shchelochnoy lignin kak syr'ye dlya proizvodstva
plasticheskikh mass)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshykh shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 556 - 558 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Alkaline lignin represents a valuable starting material for the production of plastics, since it contains reactive groups. The authors prepared samples and determined the technical data as well as the physical and chemical properties of products of alkaline lignin. The optimum method for the production of phenol-lignin formaldehyde resin was determined. Based on investigations on the physico-chemical and electric properties of the pressed samples the following optima mixture was worked out: phenol 100 parts, lignin 100 parts, formaldehyde 17 parts, sulfuric acid 2 parts. By using this formula in the production of phenol lignin formaldehyde resins about 50% phenol and 40% formaldehyde can be saved. The stability of alkaline lignin in storing for 2 years was investigated and the results obtained

Card 1/2

Alkaline Lignin as Initial Substance for the
Production of Plastics

SOV/156-13-3-4c/52

Showed that the alkaline lignin is subjected to a change of its structure, with the formation of acid groups and an increase of the oxy groups. There are 2 tables and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: **Kafedra** organicheskoy khimii i khimii drevesiny Arkhangel'skogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Organic Chemistry and Cellulose Chemistry at the Arkhangel'sk Wood-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1958

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, Aleksandra Aleksandrovna; MEN'SHIKOVA, Lyubov' Vladimirovna;
PRODUVNOVA, R.P., red.; FEDOSEYeva, V.F., tekhn.red.

[Utilization of the waste products of tree felling] Puti
ispol'zovaniia lesosechnykh otkhodov. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 55 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Tree felling--By-products)

RYZHOU, S.N., akademik, otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; GAYSINSKAYA,
I.G., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Humus and polymeric preparations in agriculture] Guminovye i po-
limernye preparaty v sel'skom khoziaistve. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk UzSSSR, 1961. 178 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent, Institut khimii. 2. Vse-
soyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina
(for Ryzhov).
(Uzbekistan--Soil conditioners)

MARKMAN, A.L., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; KISELEVA, V.N., red.; SOKOLOVA,
A.A., red.; SHAFEEYeva, K.A., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Problems of utilizing the mineral and vegetable raw materials of
Central Asia] Voprosy ispol'zovaniia mineral'nogo i rastitel'nogo
syr'ia Srednei Azii. Tashkent, 1961. 194 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent Otdeleniye geologo-
khimicheskikh nauk.

(Uzbekistan--Chemistry, Technical)

SOKOLOVA, A.A., kand.tekn.nauk

"New adhesives" by S.D. Grinshpan. Reviewed by A.A.
Sokolova and others. Der.prom. 10 no.10:31 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zavedyushchaya laboratoriyye legnina i vysokopolimerov
Instituta lesa i lesokhimii AN SSSR.
(Lignin) (Resins, Synthetic)
(Grinshpun, S.D.)

SOKOLOVA, A.A.; NAZAR'YEVA, Ye.V.; SEMAKOVA, L.A.

Study of lignin with the aid of chromatography. Zhur.prikl.khim.
34 no.9:2084-2095 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut lesa i lesokhimii AN SSSR.
(Lignin)

BOGOMOLOV, Boris Dmitriyevich; SOKOLOVA, Aleksandra Aleksandrovna;
GORDON, L.V., red.; KHOT'KOVA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; VDOVINA,
V.M., tekhn. red.

[By-products of sulfate pulp manufacture; chemistry and
technology] Pobochnye produkty sul'fatno-tselluloznogo
proizvodstva; khimiia i tekhnologija. Moskva, Goslesbum-
izdat, 1962. 432 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Woodpulp industry--By-products)

RASHKES, Ya.V.; ABUBAKIROV, N.K., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.;
SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the use of infrared spectroscopy in organic
chemistry] Ob osnovakh primeneniia infrakrasnoi spektro-
skopii v organicheskoi khimii. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR,
1963. 52 p. (MRA 9:10)

(Spectrum, Infrared) (Chemistry, Organic)

L 39707-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011726

UR/0080/64/057/011/2545/2547

7

B

AUTHOR: Sokolova, A. A.; Nazar'yeva, Ye. V.

TITLE: Hydroxyl groups of lignin

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 11, 1964, 2545-2547

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: A comparative study was made of the character of the hydroxyl groups of three samples of alkaline sulfate lignin and "native" cuproxam-lignin. The alkaline lignins were found to differ substantially from the cuproxam-lignin in character and content of hydroxyl groups (the samples of alkaline sulfate lignin contained half as many primary hydroxyl groups as in the "native" form, no secondary hydroxyls in the beta-position to the benzene ring, in contrast to small amounts in cuproxam-lignin, and three times as many phenolic hydroxyl groups). These findings confirmed the fact that substantial changes occur in natural wood lignin during sulfate digestion of the cellulose. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 1/2

L 39707-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011726

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa i lesokhimii (Forest and Forest Chemistry Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, GC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

JPRS

Card 2/2 745

TROITSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; KHAMDUKHANOV, M.Z., otv. red.;
SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.

[Magnetodielectrics in electrical machinery design] Magnetodielektriки v konstruktsii elektricheskikh mashin.
Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" Uzbekskoi SSR, 1965. 208 p.
(MIRA 18:7)
1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzbekSSR (for Khamudkhanov).

S:04/027/006/012/016
B24/B203

AUTHORS: Arkharov, V. I., Sckolova, A. A. and Shangareyev, F. L.

TITLE: Chamber for collimated X-raying of polycrystalline flat specimens

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 6, 1961, 751 - 753

TEXT: In the variant of an X-ray chamber (Fig.) developed by the authors, specimen 1 is placed on the object stage 2 and fixed by screw 3. The microsection surface is fixed, and coincides with the vertical front surface of the object stage. The latter can be adjusted vertically and horizontally by two micrometric screws; besides, it can move round the vertical axis together with the frame with the aid of a support in a cylindrical vertical housing attached to the bench slide. The position with respect to this axis is read from a scale on which zero corresponds to the position of the specimen surface perpendicular to the axis of the collimator 4 which is placed in the casket 5 for taking inverted images. Parallel to the principal optical bench on the base of the chamber,

Card 1/4

Chamber for collimated X raying

5/052/61/027/006/012/018
B'21/B203

there is a second bench 6 over which the slides are moving, which carry the auxiliary stage 7 with two glass prisms 8 with inside total reflection. This stage is moved by the micrometric screw 9. In the back part of the chamber, the microscope '0 is laterally fixed reaching a 15-fold magnification. With the chamber, it is possible to photograph a number of adjacent microsections successively. With the chamber, it is also possible to photograph sufficiently thin specimens in transmitted rays, as well as ground sections with rotation of its surface under an angle to the axis of the primary beam of rays, the angle of swing being read from the rear scale. For this purpose, the semicylindrical casket 11 is screwed to the front side of the frame; the film is placed in this casket. The film is pressed against the casket by the fixing screw 12. Specimens larger than the diameter of the object stage are glued onto the front side of the frame. In collimated X-raying with microbeams of rays, a third bench is placed on the bottom of the chamber, parallel to the chamber axis. To this bench, the slide can be fixed which carries the stand for the collimator of the microbeam of rays. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/4

Chamber for collimated X-raying...

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B124/B203

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 3/4

KHADZHIMOVA, E.A.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U.,
tekhn. red.

[Effect of the damage of cotton fibers on the quality of
textile raw materials] Vliyanie povrezhdeniya khlopkovykh
volokon na kachestvo tekstil'nogo syr'ia. Tashkent, Izd-vo
AN UzbSSR, 1963. 141 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Cotton--Testing) (Textile research)

RODIMKIN, Ye.D.; MONOKROVICH, E.I.; ORANSKIY, I.N., kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; SOKOLOVA,A.A., red.; GOR'KOVAYA,Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Heating and cooking systems in cities of Central Asia]
Teplosnabzhenie i khladofifikatsiya gorodov Srednei Azii;
tekhniko-ekonomicheskie voprosy. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk UzSSR, 1962. 172 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Soviet Central Asia--Heating)
(Soviet Central Asia--Air conditioning)

VYZGO, M.S., prot., otv.red.; ARIPOVA, F.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
IBRAIMOV, M.I., inzh., red.; KUZ'MINOV, M.P., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; FUKHAMEDOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
RESHETKINA, N.M., kand.geol.-min. nauk, red.;
KHAMUDKHANOV, M.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GAYSINSKAYA,
I.G., red.; KISELEVA, V.N., red.; BAKLITSKAYA, A.V., red.;
SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Power, hydraulic, and mining engineering] Voprosy energetiki,
gidrotekhniki i gornogo dela. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1961.
(MIRA 15:8)
262 p.

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Vyzgo).

(Power engineering) (Hydraulic engineering)
(Mining engineering)

ARIPOV, E.A., kand. khim. nauk, otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.

[Polymeric and humic preparations in agriculture] Polimer-
nye i guminovye preparaty v narodnom khoziaistve. Tashkent,
Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut khimii.

MARKMAN, A.L., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.;
MAKAROVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Studying mineral and plant resources of Uzbekistan]Issledo-
vanie mineral'nogo i rastitel'nogo syr'ia Uzbekistana. Ta-
shkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk UzSSR, 1962. 228 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut khimii.
(Uzbekistan—Mines and mineral resources)
(Uzbekistan—Botany, Economic)

GRINEVICH, G.A.; GARTSMAN, L.B.; RAKHIMOV, Kh.; PETELINA, N.A.; FAZYLOV, Kh.F., akademik, otv. red.; SHAFYEVA, K.A., red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Study of the characteristics of regenerative power sources; wind, water, and solar energy] Issledovaniia kharakteristik rezhima vozobnovliaushchikhhsia istochnikov energii vody, vetra i solntsa. Tashkent, 1963. 205 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki. 2. AN UzSSR (for Fazylov).
(Power resources)

USMANOV, Kh.U.; MININA, V.S.; ZARIPOVA, A.M.; SHARKOV, V.I.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.

[Prospects of the chemical processing of cotton waste] Per-
spektivy khimicheskoi pererabotki otkhodov khlopkovodstva.
Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR, 1964. 125 p.
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BUTOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; KON'KOV, A.T.; NERSESOV, I.L.; PAK, V.A.;
TROSTYANSKIY, G.D.; ULOMOV, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.;
GOR'KOVAYA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Seismism of Uzbekistan] Seismichnost' Uzbekistana. Tashkent,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Vol.1. [The Fergana Valley]
Ferganskaia dolina. 1961. 97 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Institut matematiki.
(Fergana—Seismology)

STARODUBTSEV, S.V., akademik, otv. red.; GAYSINSKAYA, I.G., red.; SOKOLOVA,
A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Some problems in applied physics] Nekotorye voprosy prikladnoi fiziki.
Tashkent, 1961. 107 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbeckskej SSR, Tashkent. Otdeleniye fiziko-
matematicheskikh nauk. 2. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Staro-
dubtsev)

(Physics)

ARZHANYKH, Ivan Semenovich; KABULOV, V.K., otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A.,
red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Canonical equations of a rank higher than zero]Kanonicheskie
uravneniya ranga, bol'shego nulia. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 143 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Kabulov).
(Equations)

STARODUBTSEV, S.V., akademik, otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.;
BAKLITSKAYA, A.V., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Problems in modern physics and mathematics] Voprosy sovremen-
noi fiziki i matematiki. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi
SSR, 1962. 275 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Otdeleniye fiziko-
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Starodubtsev).

(Physics) (Mathematics)

ANTONOVSKIY, M.Ya.; BOLTYANSKIY, V.G.; SARIMSOKOV, T.A.;
SIRAZHDINOV, S.Kh., otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.;
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logicheskie polupolia, no.1) (MIRA 17:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Uzb.SSR (for Sirazhdinov).

SIRAZHDINOV, S.Kh., otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA,
Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Limit theorems in the theory of probability] Predel'-
nye teoremy teorii veroiatnostei. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN
UzbSSR, 1963. 163 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut mate-
matiki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Sirazhdinov)

KABULOV, V.K., otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, A.A., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U.,
tekhn. red.

[Problems of computer mathematics] Voprosy vychislitel'-
noi matematiki. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR, 1963. 167 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. Institut matema-
tiki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Uzb.SSR (for Kabulov).
(Mathematical physics)

SOKOLOVA, A.D.

Mats ✓ Granulated superphosphate? G. S. Grigor'ev and A. D. Sokolova, U.S.S.R. 88,093, Nov. 25, 1956. Acid sepe-
phosphate is first granulated, and the freshly granulated material is neutralized by dusting it with a mixt. of carbon-
ates (limestone or dolomite), a mixt. of slaked lime and superphosphate, or a mixt. of readily decomposable phosphates, such as di-Ca and tri-Ca phosphate. M. Hosch

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AM my

POZIN, M.Ye.; GRIGOR'YEV, G.S.; KOPYLEV, B.A.; SOKOLOVA, A.D.

Rate of reaction of apatite with sulfuric acid following their
intermixing. Zhur. prikl. khim. v. 31 no.5:693-701 My '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, Nevskiy
khimicheskiy zavod.
(Sulfuric acid) (Apatite) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

SOKOLOVA, A. D.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Optimum Methods for Erecting the Metal Structures of Radio
Antennas and Towers."

22 Nov. 49

Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Engineering Construction Inst.

imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

SO Vechernaya Moskva
Sum 71

VELIKHOV, P.P., [deceased] laureat Stalinskoy premii; GITMAN, I.B., laureat Stalinskoy premii; SOKOLOVA, A.D., laureat Stalinskoy premii; KHODOV, M.P., laureat Stalinskoy premii; SOKOLOVSKIY, D.I., inzhener, retsenzent; OSTOL'SKIY, V.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Special cranes for the erection of building structures] Spetsial'nye krany dlia montazha stroitel'nykh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 205 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Grapes, derricks, etc.) (Building)

SOKOLOVA, A. D.

TOKAREV, Konstantin Konstantinovich, inzhener; DEMAT, Mikhail Platonovich, inzhener; SOKOLOVA, A.D. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii, redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya, tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Rigging in equipment installation work at industrial enterprises; a reference manual] Takelazhnye raboty pri montazhe oborudovaniya promyshlennyykh predpriatii; spravochnik posovie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1955. 137 p.

(MLRA 8:7)

(Hoisting machinery)

TIMOFEEVICH, Vladimir Semenovich, inzhener; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; YUDIN, S.T., inzhener, redaktor;
BURMISTROV, G.N., redaktor; OSTRIROV, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Erecting steel structures] Montazh stal'nykh konstruktsii.
Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo, 1955. 270 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Building, Iron and Steel)

SOKOLOVA, A.D.

Review of N.A.Boloban's book "Work methods of crane operator
innovators." Mekh. trud. rab. 9 no.5:47 My '55. (MIRA 8:7)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Boloban, N.A.)

ABRAMOVICH, Isaak Iosifovich, inzhener; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; POPOV, V.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Construction tower cranes in foreign countries] Bashennye stroitel'nye krany za rubezhom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1956. 54 p.

(MIRA 10:4)

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TIMOFEEVICH, Vladimir Semenovich, inzhener; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kandidat
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redaktor; MATUSEVICH, N.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Assembling steel structural elements] Montazh stal'nykh kon-
struktsii. Izd.2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1956. 323 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Building, Iron and steel)

DANCHENKO, K.V.; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KRYUGER, Yu.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Erecting apartment houses of frame and panel construction] Montazh zhilogo doma ramno-panel'noi konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 23 p.
(MLRA 10:9)
(Apartment houses)

SOKOLOVA, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.
~~Izumova~~, BOROVIEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Model engineering charts for assembling and disassembling tower
cranes] Tipovye tekhnologicheskie karty na montazh i demontazh
bashennykh kranov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.,
1957. 108 p.
(MIRA 11:2)

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skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SHCHIPAKIN, L.N., otv.red.; MASLOV, M.F., inzh., zam.otv.red.; GITMAN,
I.B., red.; SOKOLOVA, A.D., red.; SHNEYDEROV, R.G., red.

[Assembly of structural elements] Montazh stroitel'nykh
konstruktsii. Moskva, Tsentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1958.
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32 p.

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Promstal'-
konstruktсиya." 2. Proyektnyy institut Promstal'konstruktсиya
(for Maslov).
(Aluminum, Structural)

TOKAREV, Kal'man Kal'manovich, inzh.; DEMAT, Mikhail Platonovich, inzh.;
SOKOLOVA, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; PAKHOMVA, M.A.,
red. izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.; SOLNTSEVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Crane and hoisting operations in installing equipment of industrial
enterprises] Takelazhnye raboty pri montazhe oborudovaniia promysh-
lennykh predpriiatii. Izd. 2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 197 p.
(Hoisting machinery) (MIRA 12:2)

SOKOLOVA, Anna Dmitriyevna, kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROBOV, V.M., inzh.;
ZALENSKIY, V.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KROMOSHCH, I.L., inzh.,
red.izd-va; PRUSSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Hoisting machinery for erecting steel structures] Gruzo-
pod'emnye mashiny i takelazh dlia montazha stal'nykh kon-
struktsii. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958. 310 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Hoisting machinery) (Building, Iron and steel)

POLYAKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; ZAKHARENKO, V.I., red.izd-va; GORDEYEV,
P.A., red.izd-va; GILENSEN, P.G., tekhn.red.; TEMKINA,
Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Standardizing tower cranes] Unifikatsiia bashennykh kranov.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.mate-
rialam, 1959. 138 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Standards)

BONDAR', Ye.P., inzh.; VLASOVA, M.A., inzh.; KALININ, B.P., inzh.; KOPP, L.M., inzh.; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSEGEL'SKIY, V.L., inzh.; UTENKOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; BOGDANOV, S.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TRUBIN, V.A., glavnnyy red.; SOSHIN, A.V., zam.glavnogo red.; GRINEVICH, G.P., red.; YEPIFANOV, S.P., red.; ONUFRIYEV, I.A., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; ZIMIN, P.A., red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn.red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for the erection of reinforced-concrete elements of industrial buildings] Spravochnik po montazhu zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii promyshlennykh zdanii. Pod red. B.P.Kalinina. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960.
315 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu stal'nykh konstruktsiy. (Reinforced concrete construction)

TIMOFEEVICH, Vladimir Semenovich. Prinimal uchastiye SIVITSKIY, Ye.S.
SOKOLOVA, A.D., nauchnyy red.; PODOBED, E.G., red.; PERSON, M.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Assembling steel structures] Montazh stal'nykh konstruktsii.
Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo
Proftekh.izdat, 1960. 367 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Building, Iron and steel)

TOKAREV, Kal'man Kal'manovich; DEMAT, Mikhail Platonovich;
SOKOLOVA, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.;
TABUNINA, M.A., red.izd-va; TARKHOVA, K.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Tackling operations for the installation of equipment in
industrial enterprises] Takelazhiye raboty pri montazhe
oborudovaniia promyshlennykh predpriatiy. Izd.3., perer.
i dop. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 198 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SOKOLOVA, Anna Dmitriyevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHODOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich, inzh.; KHODOV, Mikhail Petrovich, inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye SIVITSKIY, Ye.S., inzh.

[Lifting, conveying, and tackling equipment for assembling structural elements] Podzemno-transportnoe i takelazhnoe obrudovanie dlia montazha stroitel'nykh konstruktsii.
3. izd., perer. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 326 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

DMITRIYEVA, I.V., SOKOLOVA, A.F.

Result of using vitamin B12 in psychiatric practice. [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.2:208-211 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Gorkovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bcl'nitsa (glavnnyy vrach V.M. Pakhomov).

(MENTAL DISORDERS, ther.

vitamin B12 (Rus))

(VITAMIN B12, ther. use,

ment. disord. (Rus))

LIPIS, B.V., Kond. tekhn. nauk; MAMAKOVA, Z.A.; SOKOLOVA, A.F.

Application of gas-liquid chromatography for the identification
of higher alcohols and other volatile components of wine and
brandy products. Trudy MIIIPP 4:98-108 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

VINITOVKA/Nn, I.S., SOKOLOVA, A.F. (Moskva)

Respiratory virus and enterovirus infections in children. Vest.
AMN SSSR 19 no.11:81-83 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 21127-65 ENT(m)/EPT(n(-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EPR/EWP(b) Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/
JG/NB
ACCESSION NR: AP5001755 S/0153/64/007/005/0810/0815

AUTHOR: Poroykova, V. S.; Khranilov, Yu. P.; Sokolova, A. G.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance and anodic behavior of Mg-Li alloys in concentrated sulfuric-acid solutions 27 27

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 5, 1964, 810-815

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium alloy, lithium containing alloy, alloy microhardness, alloy corrosion resistance, alloy polarization, alloy potential 14

ABSTRACT: Magnesium-lithium alloys containing up to 20% lithium have been studied. The microhardness of the alloy increased with increasing lithium content in a-solid solution but dropped with the appearance of the β -phase. Resistivity continuously increased with increasing lithium content, first sharply and then more slowly. The atmospheric corrosion resistance of alloys containing up to 1.26% lithium was found to be somewhat higher than that of unalloyed magnesium, but at

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001755

higher lithium content corrosion resistance drops. All the alloys corroded heavily in H_2SO_4 solutions, but more so in solutions with a medium concentration than in 18-26-N solutions. In 18-N sulfuric acid, α -alloys have the highest electrode potential, close to that of magnesium, but they polarize less than magnesium. Alloys of the $\alpha+\beta$ -region have 0.1-0.15 v more negative potential than that of α -alloys and are polarized at higher current density. The β -alloys have an even more negative potential, ranging from -1.4 to -1.55 v, but are easily polarized. After a certain period, potentials of all alloys attain a steady value which is maintained for a considerable time (up to 60 min). The potential height depends upon the kinetics of formation of oxide film on the surface of alloys, which in turn depends on the number of cathodic and anodic areas on the surface. It is noted that all the alloys including magnesium have a positive differential effect in concentrated sulfuric acid. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (Ivanov
Chemical Technological Institute)

Card 2/3

L 21127-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001755

SUBMITTED: 31Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3165

Card 3/3

SOKOLOVA, A.I., inzh.

Experience obtained in flushing boilers with acids. Elek.sta.
31 no.2:24-27 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Boilers--Cleaning)

Sokolova, A.I.

137-1958-1-523

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 83 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chukhrov, M.V., Sokolova, A.I.

TITLE: A Study of the Process of Crystallization and the Properties of Large Ingots of VM 65 - 1 Alloy (Izuchenie protsessa kristallizatsii i svoystv krupnykh slitkov splava VM 65 - 1)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metallurg. osnovy lit'ya legkikh splavov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957, pp 47-55

ABSTRACT: The major parameters of semi-continuous casting of a round ingot of this Mg alloy 530 mm in diameter for the production of blanks of large cross-section have been established. A crystallizer was used with delivery of water onto the ingot through a hole drilled at a 10° angle to the axis of the ingot. Test ingots were cast at speeds of 3, 3.6, and 4 cm/min. It was found that an increase in casting speed made for a reduction of the quantity of segregations per ingot. At a casting rate of 3.6 cm/min, thermal analysis of the crystallization and cooling of the ingot was done with the aid of chromel-aluminum thermocouples. It was found that the center of the ingot cools more uniformly than the outside. Ingots of 530 mm diameter presented the same equiaxial and fine-

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137-1958-1-523

A Study of the Process of Crystallization (cont.)

grained structure as those of 370 mm diameter, and had the same mechanical properties.

1. Magnesium alloys--Casting--Test results 2. Magnesium V.G.
alloys--Properties 3. Magnesium alloys--Crystallization

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L 19754-43

ENP(k)/ENT(1)/ENP(q)/ENT(m)/ENP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AT3001943 Pf-4 JD

S/2912/62/000/000/0410/0419 33 30

AUTHORS: Chukhrov, M. V.; Sokolova, A. I.; Oreshnikov, Z. A.; Milyayev, B. F.; Gur'yev, I. I.; Bondarev, B. I.; Lukovnikov, Yu. D.

TITLE: Study of the effect of an electromagnetic field on the crystallization of light alloys

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 410-419.

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, light, alloy, electromagnetic, field, magnetohydrodynamics, electromagnetohydrodynamics, electrodynamic, macrostructure, Al, Mg, A-00, MA-8, microstructure, strength characteristics, mechanical properties..

ABSTRACT: The paper describes an experimental investigation of a special effect of an electromagnetic field, namely, that of the electrodynamic forces created thereby, on the crystallization of metallic fusion. The effect comprises the e.m.f. and the electrical current that arise in a fusion bath above which a single-phase a.c. inductor is placed. The interaction of the electromagnetic fields of the inductor current and the current in the fusion produces electrodynamic forces which

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impel the fusion to move. Tests were performed with Al of A-00 grade. The fused Al was poured at 710°C into stationary 165x540 mm molds, 50, 100, 150, and 200 mm high. The a.c. inductor was placed 20, 40, 60, and 80 mm above the surface of the fusion in the mold. Macrostructure investigations showed the refinement of the grains of the ingots. An especially refined structure was found in ingots 50 mm high. A removal of the inductor from the surface of the fusion of 60 to 80 mm resulted in some reduction of the refining effect. Analogous results were also obtained in tests with the Mg alloy Mark MA-8 (2% Mn, 0.3% Ce). Additional tests were made with semicontinuous casting of planar ingots of the same cross section and of the same two light metals. The principal effects investigated were the effect of the power fed to the inductor, the T and rate of pouring, and the height of the crystallizer on the grain-refinement effect. Al casting was performed in a crystallizer 170 and 270 mm at 690 and 710° at a rate of 7.5 and 9 cm/min. Ma ingots were cast in the same crystallizers and one 200 mm high, at T of 730 and 740°C and a casting rate of 5 to 6 cm/min. The presence of the electromagnetic field resulted in a stirring effect, and appreciable improvement of the grain structure was obtained (macroscopic photographs in orig. art.). The most powerful grain-structure-refining effect is observed at low casting T's and in the least high crystallizers. A T analysis performed by means of submerged Chromel-Alumel thermocouples showed a more uniform T distribution and decreased T

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gradients upon the application of the electromagnetic field in the MA-8 alloy. Tabulated data on the mechanical properties of the MA-8 alloy cast under various conditions show a better uniformity of structure and more elevated values of the ultimate strength and elongation under the effect of the electromagnetic field. MA-8 ingots with the more uniform structure could be rolled without any risk of the formation of surficial microfissures. It is postulated that industrial equipments may have the inductors placed around the crystallizer to facilitate the work of the casting personnel. Orig. art. has 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH, MA, EL NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

CHUKHROV, M.V.; BOROVIKOVA, S.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.

Physical methods of grain refinement in light alloys. Issl.
splav. tsvet. met. no.4:141-156 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Aluminum alloys--Metallography)
(Magnesium alloys--Metallography)
(Electromagnetic fields)

ROMANOVSKIY, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.; TAT'YANCHIKOVA, N.I.

Synthesis of N-methyl- α -pyrrolidone from succinic acid. Khim.
(MIRA 16:11)
prom. no.7:491-492 Jl '63.

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektornyy institut
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

L 41764-65 EPR/EWP(z)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)
ACCESSION NR: /AP4038809

Ps-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD
S/0128/64/000/005/0016/0017

AUTHORS: Chukhrov, M. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Sokolova, A. I.
(Engineer); Andronov, A. N. (Engineer); Bondarev, B. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Increasing the purity of ingots made of alloy VM65-1

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1964, 16-17

TOPIC TAGS: casting, impurity, magnesium, zirconium, oxide inclusion, flux/ VM65 1
alloy

ABSTRACT: To increase the purity of ingots made from alloy VM65-1, a secondary refining was attempted. This process was performed in the mixer after the original refining in the furnace. Only one half of the original amount of flux was used. The ingots produced in this manner contained much smaller inclusions of oxides, slag and zirconium, and suffered no increase in corrosion. To prevent the oxidized film on the molten metal from breaking off into the metal, the slope of the pouring trough was altered. Enclosing the metal and introducing a centrifugal pump prevented the oxidation between the mixer and the crystallizer. X-ray study of metal specimens removed from the ingots showed the presence of Zn and Zr. Chemical

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038809

analysis proved their content to be (respectively): 5.47% and 0.63% at the periphery, 5.17% and 0.63% at the midpoint of the radius, and 5.07% and 2.1% at the center (these tests were conducted by Engineer Isayev). The excessive presence of zirconium and other elements was explained by the introduction of molten salts containing 66% of K_2ZrF_6 , 26% of LiCl, and 8% of CaF_2 . To remedy this condition, it was decided to diminish the amount of salts introduced into the batch from 8% at first to 5.5% and then to 5%. All these measures substantially increased the purity of ingots and reduced the number of culls. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

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Card 2/2

CHOKKOV, M.V., SOKOLOVA, A.I., ANDRONOV, A.N., RONDAREV, B.I.

Increasing the purity of VM65-1 alloy ingots. Lit. proizv.
5;16-17 My '64. (MIRA 18;3)

VALYASHKO, M.G., SOKOLOVA, A.I.

Methed of analyzing saline waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 24:20-22 '55.
(MIRA 9:4)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut garkurgii, Leningrad.
(Water, Underground) (Water--Analysis)

SOKOLOVA, A.I.

The use of pulsation and vibration phenomena; review of foreign literature. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 9 no.3:27-29 '56.(MLRA 9:8)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

USSR/General Problems - Methodology. Scientific Institutions
and Conferences. Instruction. Questions Concerning
Bibliography and Scientific Documentation. A-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25642
Author : M.G. Valyashko, A.A. Ivanov, Yu.V. Morachevskiy, A.I.
Sokolova,
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy.
Title : Tat'yana Borisovna Polenova.
Orig Pub : Vses. n.-i. in-ta galurgii, 1956, vyp. 32. 410-413

Abstract : Obituary of T.B. Polenova (1890 - 1955), chemist-analyst and geochemist, former coworker of the
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy.

A list of published works is inclosed.

Card 1/1

- 5 -

FEFILOV, V.V.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.

Drying fine wood in a fluidized bed. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.
11 no.7:15-17 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.
(Lumber--Drying)

FEFILOV, V. V., SOKOLOVA, A. I.

Drying of fine wood in a fluidized bed. Sbor. trud. TSNILKHI
no.13:3-15 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Wood-Drying) (Fluidization)